MIGRATION IN EUROPE : A brief history

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INTRODUCTION (French contribution)

There are nearly one billion migrants in the world. Three quarters of them move within their country. And among those who migrate abroad, less than 30% are moving from a developing to a developed country.

For centuries, Europe was a land of departure to the Crusades, to the colonies, in the New World, for religious missions or international trade. Nowadays it has become a continent of immigration. Since centuries, European identity has been constructed by a permanent contact with other cultures. Immigration in Europe, however, is marked by the history of each of its member countries.

The 27 EU has 490 million inhabitants; more than 25 million are foreigners, some coming from outside Europe.

Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece have become countries of immigration, especially from the neighbouring countries (Albanians, Tunisians, Moroccans, Romanians, etc.).

Even if nowadays there is freedom of movement for all European citizens in its territory, the Europeans are not very mobile: only 5 million people live in a foreign country that is only 1.5% of the people in working age. But this percentage has been rising since the last entry of 10 new countries in the EU (ex. Poland, Romania and Bulgaria).
Between 1850 and 1950, France was among the first and most important immigration countries in Europe, because of the population decline, which began in the late eighteenth century, which led to shortages of labour force and soldiers. It had 380 000 foreigners in 1851, when the first census that distinguished the French and foreigners, one million at the beginning of the twentieth and three million in 1930. Since 1999, the number of foreigners (3.5 million people without French nationality) is distinct from that of immigrants (4 million people), with or without French nationality. They represent 7% of total population. A quarter of French people have a foreign grandparent.

In the 1820s, France was the second most popular destination for European immigrants, after the United States (60 000 German in Paris in 1848 for example).

The 1889 Act seeks to make foreigners French, entitling the nationality law of the soil for newcomers.

Before 1914, 90% of the migrants were from neighbouring countries. Many came for seasonal activities. In 1911, there were 1 160 000 foreigners in France with 1/3 Italian and 1/4 Belgian, so approximately 3% of the total population.

In the 1920s, the French government concluded an agreement on workers with Poland, Italy and Czechoslovakia. Following a wave of xenophobia, and the economic crisis, France suspends immigration in 1932, before the Vichy laws of 1940, which led to the exclusion of foreigners and Jews.
Before 1939: In Europe, the revolutions against monarchies, totalitarian regimes caused major population movements. The political or economic exiles took refuge in France, which was the symbol of freedom after the Revolution.

Belgians, Germans, Spaniards, Swiss, etc. came to work in France with the industrial revolution that required a lot of jobs. In 1866, Belgian immigrants were the most numerous.

In 1881, there were one million immigrants in France, because the birth rate decreased in contrast to other European countries. Some came to seek work in the flourishing industry or to escape poverty or persecution. From 1900, the Italians became the majority. At that time immigrants were unpopular, especially the Italians and the Belgians, and filled the most difficult and least paid jobs.

During the Great War, colonial troops were sent to the front and the Belgian refugees were used as labor force for the arms industry. There were not enough workers and France used colonial workers (often by force), who were victims of racism and exclusion.

After World War I, France was in need of labour force to compensate for the 1.3 million deaths. A strong immigration happened and therefore the number of immigrants in France doubled in 10 years (the largest increase ever seen!). The immigrants came mainly from Poland, Russia, Turkey (new immigrants) and Italy (marked by the takeover of Mussolini), who remained the majority. There was also an increase of colonial immigration.

With the crisis of 1931, xenophobia (attenuated during previous years) increased, migrants were increasingly used for hard labour and some returned to their country. The antiNazis from Germany and the Jews fled because of the persecution.

The three decades of prosperity (1945=1975): the cycle of "migrant workers"

After the Second World War, for economic purposes, France experienced a new wave of mass immigration, organized by the State: Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. The 1960s marked the beginning of Algerian, Moroccan, Tunisian, Turkish and Yugoslav immigration.
The state conducted a real migration policy with the creation of the National Immigration Office (ONI). It had the monopoly of the introduction of foreign workers. However, the real growth cycle began 10 years later when the economy took off and when conscripts were mobilized in Algeria.

During the 60s, agreements were signed with an increasing number of countries (Spain, Morocco, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Turkey, etc.). The highlight was the arrival of thousands of illegal Portuguese (760,000 Portuguese in France in 1975). But France “accepted” the Portuguese to limit the number of Algerians.

Since 1975 the history of immigration, however, is linked with colonial history and opens to Africa. The African flows grow with decolonization, especially the “pieds noirs” (one million) and “Harkis”, who are excluded and are forced to live in slums. Two thirds of immigrants are working in industry, mining or constructions and are poorly paid.

Following the economic crisis of the 70s, France suspended working immigration again in 1974, but allowed the family regrouping. From 1976, she tried unsuccessfully to encourage the return of immigrants to the countries of origin. Immigration continues with feminizing, and new generations of immigrant appeared.

In 2004, immigration flows were predominantly of Africans for about 2/3 (Maghreb and sub-Saharan Africa), followed by Europe, America, Asia and Oceania.

The migration has continued since 1975 and changed. Inflows of workers have followed the waves of refugees and family migration. Family reunification, suspended in 1974, was restored in 1976. This is to rebalance the ratio of women/men for immigration settlement.
Refugees, whose number has risen from 2.5 million in 1975 to 25 million by 2005 in the world, were initially well received in France, at the beginning from Chile and the Southeastern Asia, and after other parts of the world (African Tamils, Kurds, Iraqis, Afghans, Eastern Europeans). Between 1999 and 2004, a quarter of immigrants came from the EU 25.

Today, laws are more restrictive because of the fear of Islamism, the fight against the illegal migration and racist pressure. In this context, the situation of the Paperless immigrants appeared, for over 10 years, in all the headlines.

Without being the European country where the rate of foreigners is the strongest because France is a country where the composition of the population is the most diverse today.

**Emigration**

Expatriation is growing: more and more French young people are trying their luck abroad. Moreover, these expatriates settle permanently in their host countries. (See maps below)
Jusqu’en 1914, la plupart des migrants viennent des pays voisins. La localisation des étrangers sur le territoire est fonction de leur origine et de l’emplacement des bassins miniers et industriels. Les activités agricoles attirent les migrants dans la moitié Sud, les Péninosa en Provence, les Espagnols dans le Languedoc et le Sud-Ouest.

Les migrations de fûts n’ont pas fait exception. Les pogroms ont commencé en 1881. Une partie d’entre eux s’est installée à Paris. En dépit de l’extension récente de l’empire, les colonies ne jouent que peu de rôle dans l’immigration.
Des étrangers de toute l’Europe...

... S’installent au sud et au nord

Année 1931


Les 4 premières nationalités étrangères

Part dans la population totale (p.e. 8 087 617 habitants)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationalité</th>
<th>Italiens</th>
<th>Polonais</th>
<th>Espagnols</th>
<th>Italiens antifascistes</th>
<th>Juifs polonais</th>
<th>Russes</th>
<th>Arméniens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pourcentage</td>
<td>0.89%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : Recensements de la population, 1931, Ministère de l’Intérieur et de la France.
LES MÉDITERRANÉENS ARRIVENT...

... ET SE RÉPARTISSENT DANS LE PAYS

année 1975

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HISTORY OF ITALIAN MIGRATION FROM 1900 TO TODAY

At the beginning the XX century Italy underwent a wide emigration flow. The feelings of the migrants landing in the new countries were mixed. On the one hand there was a desire to succeed and make a fortune to contrast poverty, unemployment, disasters caused by the war, by the persecutions of the dictatorship suffered in Italy; on the other hand there was a longing for everything belonging to life in their country.

The migrants remained abroad for the time they needed to earn some 'extra money' to live a better life once back to Italy. During the century the total number of emigrants was approximately 29 000000, about half of the population in Italy at that time. The contemporary generations choose a more relaxed way to emigrate and this detachment from home is less traumatic.

Italian migration can be divided into five main phases:

The first phase (1876=1900)

At the end of the XIX century the civil and economic situation of the south of Italy was quite difficult: the land was owned mainly by large landowners, and those without a piece of land or a job were forced to migrate abroad. The number of emigrants grew in the following years and in 50 years about 15 739 000 Italian citizens left their country. Only from 1911 to 1920 the emigration stopped because of the First World War.

Italian emigrants, to Europe as well as to other countries of the world, became builders of railroads and roads, miners, masons and workers in industry. In North America they worked in mines, while in South America as local farmers. In Canada they worked as silver diggers and in forests. In Belgium they were all mine workers, waiters in France and porters in Germany.

Between 1876 and 1900 the majority of the emigrants were from Northern Italy with 45% of the people from Veneto, FriuliVenezia Giulia, and Piemonte.
As for the destinations of the migratory flows France and Switzerland were the most attractive countries and, to a lesser extent, Austria-Hungary and Germany.

The second phase (1901-1915)

This phase coincides with Italian industrialization. Emigration in that period was largely non-European. Men were the first and most to leave especially among those leaving from the North. In this period there was a true exodus, about 9 million people left Italy.

The third phase (1920 = 1950)

It coincides with a sharp decline of the emigration wave due to the first legislative restrictions on immigration adopted by some countries and to the severe economic crisis of the '20s. Anyway, emigration continued especially to France and Germany following the "Pact of Steel". At this stage, approximately 3.2 million people emigrated.

The fourth phase (1945 = 1970)

Italy had a new large number of emigrants: about 7 million a year went to work abroad. Political and economic changes caused also a parallel internal migration flow from the countryside to the cities and the most industrialized regions in the north of Italy.

The fifth phase (1970 = 2009)

Recently Italy has undergone a change: there is no mass emigration of workers, but an increasing brain drain. This phenomenon can be registered mostly in southern Italy. In the last 11 years 700 thousand people left and most of them were graduated. The south is increasingly becoming a peripheral region for those who want to work. In Basilicata, for example, in 2007 more than half of the students moved to other Universities in central or northern Italy. Moreover, 52 out of 100 of the graduates who have studied far from home are supposed not to come back!
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CHRONOLOGICAL TURKISH MIGRATIONS

First of May 1923 and Afterwards
(The migration of Exchange between Greece and Turkey)

Reason: The exchange agreement between the two countries signed in ausanne on 30 January 1923.

Exchange migrations occurred between Greeks in Turkey and Turks in Greece by the agreements made with Greece after the Independence War.

According to Lausanne Treaty (Exchange Article), after the Independence War, many people immigrated to Turkey (384,000 people, between 1923 1933).

1925=1989 (The emigration from Bulgaria to Turkey)

The agreements between the two countries, the system change in Bulgaria, the encouragement of Turkey for the Turks in Balcans to immigrate to Anatolia in the first years of Turkish Republic, and the oppression before 1989 are the reasons of the emigration from Bulgaria to Turkey.
From Bulgaria, 272,971 people immigrated between 1934 and 1960. In 1951 and 1952, Bulgarians sent 154,385 Turkish citizens to Edirne. Bulgaria prepared new immigration plans for these Turks. According to this, Turks who have close relatives in Turkey could immigrate to Turkey. In 1970 immigration to Turkey started. Between 1960-1970, free immigrant number is 13,125. In spite of the massive immigration, there are still over 1 million Turks in Bulgaria now.

1925-1968 (The emigration from Yugoslavia)


Other Migrations to Turkey at the Time of Republic

Because of so many different reasons (war, ethnic oppression, economic problems, agreements between countries, etc.), from so many different countries (Georgia, Iraq, Syria, Romania, China, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, etc.) people, most of whom were migrated Turks, returned to the homeland.

Eastern Turkistan: Eastern Turkistan, which is ruled by China now, is raged many times because of its mines. The people here started to migrate. In 1917, 200,000 people went to Tibet, then to India in 1940. Shortly, between 1934 -1960, 2128 immigrant came from Eastern Turkistan, and between 1960 -1970, 169 people came.

Cyprus: With the Treaty of Lausanne, the island was given to the English, immigration accelerated and 24,000 people came to Turkey.

Romania: According to the census in 1930, 176,931 Turks and Tartars, 105,750 Gagauz and Orthodox Turks were living in Romania. Most of them were in Bessarabia and Dobrudja. In the 1930s, according to the treaty between
Romania and Turkey, 117,095 Turks and Tatars migrated to Turkey. During the World War II, 4201 people immigrated, too.

The census in 1992 revealed that the population of Turks was 54,181. The reason of the less migration from Romania was that a more free surrounding and cultural rights that were given to Turks.

With the collapse of the eastern bloc, the type of the migration changed in Romania. The Romanians started to migrate to Turkey. The reason of migrations of Romanian people to Turkey was to work and trade. Romanian people work with permission or without permission on textile industry, tourism, housework, etc. The reason of choosing Turkey is the easy transport and no required visa.

Emigrations of Employee from Turkey to Europe (1960 and then)

After the World War II, European Countries did not have enough work forces to realize their attempts for development and rebuild the European economy after war. Therefore, lot of workers started to go abroad, especially to Germany after the 1950s. The request of this immigration started from Germany and spread over all of the developed European countries.
Today, there are Turkish workers in France, Belgium, Holland, England, Sweden, the USA, Australia, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Middle Eastern countries. The Turkish population abroad has surpassed 4 million people.

After 1970, immigrations of employee took place to work in the construction industry, to Eastern countries such as Libya, Saudi Arabia as well.

1950 and then migrations in Turkey

Until 1950s, 75 per cent of Turkish people were living in villages, 25 per cent were living in cities. Since that time a rapid movement of migration has started and recently this rate has changed to 71 per cent of the population live in cities, 29 per cent live in villages. The development of agriculture and the necessity of labour force are the main reasons of the rural exodus.

With the beginning of 1950s, the migration from rural areas to urban areas started and advanced because of the economic and social changes in the rural areas of the country. As a result of the technological modernization of the agriculture, changing of the land ownership regime, having no land or monopoly of the land ownership and development of transportation conditions the rural
people began to move to urban areas. Therefore, the internal immigrations of 1950-1960s appeared.

The internal migration 1980-1990s in Turkey from the east and the southeast of Turkey got bigger and bigger because of their economic situation.

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BRIEF HISTORY OF MIGRATION IN ROMANIA

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Romania was predominantly a country of emigration. In this period, the first largescale outflow occurred in the context of the great wave of Eastern European migration to North America. It was mostly the population of Transylvania (incorporated into Romania after 1918) that was engaged in this outflow; in the first decade of the 20th century alone, a quarter of a million inhabitants of this province (with a total population of 4.8 million in 1900) immigrated to the United States.

In the wake of territorial changes in the course of the First and Second world Wars, Romania experienced largescale population transfers. Approximately 200,000 ethnic Hungarians left Transylvania (which had been passed from Hungarian to Romanian authority) between 1918 and 1922.

As a result of the reannexation of the northern part of Transylvania to Hungary in 1940, and in the framework of a population exchange agreement between Hungary and Romania, 220,000 ethnic Romanians left Northern Transylvania (then under Hungarian rule) and moved to territories under Romanian control. At the same time, 160,000 ethnic Hungarians relocated from Romanian to Hungarian territories.

During the Second World War, the bulk of the Jewish population living on Romania’s present territory was deported (by either Romanian or Hungarian authorities); the Holocaust reduced Romania’s Jewish population of 780,000 people by half. Following the Second World War, approximately 70,000 ethnic Germans were deported to the Soviet Union, and many more were forcibly relocated within Romanian territory.
The Communist Era (1947-1989)

During Communist rule, Romanian authorities exercised rather restrictive exit policies, severely limiting the ability of citizens to travel internationally. The police held passports, and prior approval from the authorities was required in order to obtain the travel document. Those applying as emigrants to various embassies in Romania had social and economic rights revoked and were stigmatized and harassed by authorities. Despite this harsh stance on emigration, a relatively high amount of permanent, legal emigration took place under the regime.

This is not as contradictory as it appears at first glance, as the actual purpose of this restrictive regime was not to prevent all forms of emigration, but rather to control outflows by restricting exit possibilities while allowing certain groups to leave. By limiting departures, authorities hoped to reduce the number of asylum applications made by Romanians abroad; it was feared that
asylumseeking by a large number of Romanians would discredit the regime and threaten its legitimacy as a functioning political system, in the eyes of both foreign governments and remaining citizens.

Ethnic minorities (Jews, Germans and Hungarians) were clearly overrepresented among the group of people who legally emigrated from Romania during Communist rule. For example, although ethnic Germans represented only 1.6% of the population in the 1977 census, they constituted 44% of the emigrant population between 1975 and 1989.

**FIGURE 2: Ethnic structure of the emigrant population (1975-1989) compared to the ethnic composition of the Romanian population (1977 census)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Share of general population (1977 census)</th>
<th>Share of emigrant population (1975-1989)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romanians</td>
<td>87.0%</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germans</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>44.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungarians</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Institutul Național de Statistică (INS)

During the communist period, many Romanians preferred to leave the country illegally, risking their lives at the borders. Many personalities of the Romanian cultural life have taken part to the phenomenon of migration in their circle of activity. For example, Paul Goma, used to support (from Paris) the Romanians in the country who wanted to flee abroad.

**Emigration after Communism**
After 1990, Romanian citizens decided to leave the country mostly because they wanted to get better paid jobs and better working conditions. During the process of transition and the restructuring of the Romanian economy (which took place roughly from 1990 to 2002), the employed population declined by 44%. More than 3.5 million jobs vanished, with the most dramatic decreases being registered in industry, where the number of jobs declined by half. In this context, a considerable number of Romanians left to seek economic gains abroad.

In the last 17 years, the main countries of destination for Romanian labour migration have changed considerably, but three rather distinct phases can be outlined.

In the first phase (roughly between 1990 and 1995), when entry to various Western European countries was severely limited, Romanian workers headed mainly to Israel, Turkey, Hungary (mostly ethnic Hungarians) and Germany.

In the second phase (1996-2002), westward migration prevailed, with large numbers of workers going to Italy and, increasingly, Spain.

The third phase of labour migration was symbolically inaugurated on 1st January 2002 when countries included in the Schengen space removed visa requirements for Romanian citizens, making a valid passport sufficient for entry. Major destinations since then have included Italy, Spain, Portugal and the United Kingdom.
Since Romania is part of the European Union, the movement of the workflow to the Western European destinations has increased because of the unrestricted access to many labour markets.

Nevertheless, it is paramount to mention that Romania suffered since the beginning, especially middle of the 1990s, an alarming emigration of highly qualified specialists. The most usual trajectory has been full/partial study scholarships offered to the top ranking Romanian students by universities in the USA, UK, Ireland, France and Germany, followed by secure and wellpaid employment possibilities on these host countries' markets. Large salaries and a by far more prestigious social status constantly encourage Romanian intelligence emigration. The most notable areas of emigration study and employment in this sector are Sciences and Human Rights: Computer Sciences, Political Studies, and International Law Human Rights. In 2006 alone, the United States provided through private job placement companies 14,742 jobs, involving summer work for Romanian students.

Moreover, the top-ranking skilled professionals, especially academia and research specialists from all domains, emigrated to Western Europe and to the USA. This outflow has started immediately after the fall of the Iron Curtain in the very early 1990s (this a few years earlier than the top students’ emigration flow) and mostly stopped at the end of the same decade, while the students outpour is still an issue. Thus, the Romanian academia and society lost its very best and skilled specialists in all fields at the very start of its troublesome
transition. This may be considered one of the very causes due to which Romania suffered such a weary and controversial socioeconomic and political transition after 1989: the top, skilled specialists and thinkers left, or had fled even during the Communist regime seeking political asylum in the West and in the USA.

Since January 1, 2007, having become an EU country, Romania is also a destination for illegal migration of foreigners from outside the European Union or a transit country. The main countries from which those illegal acts to the Romanian border come (both in terms of entry and in terms of output) are: India, China, Pakistan, Turkey, Egypt, Senegal, Republic of Moldova.

It is estimated that, between 2007 and 2010, 15,000 to 18,000 immigrants will arrive in Romania annually.

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MIGRATION IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Legend about the foundation of Czech land

According to myth, some Slavic people from an area between the Vistula River and Carpathian mountains set off in search of plentiful lands to the west. Forefather Čech and his brother, Lech, led them. After a long time (maybe years) traveling, they arrived to busky land.

Forefather Čech climbed Říp mountain and looked around the land. Then, he allegedly said: "Oh, comrades, you endured hardships along with me, when we wandered in impassable woods; finally we arrived at our homeland. This is the best country predestined for you. Here you will not miss anything, but you will take pleasure of permanent safety. Now that this sweet and beautiful land is in your hands, think up suitable name".

The Bohemians named their homeland after their leader and forefather, Čechy. Čech means "one of us". Touched, Čech replied: "God bless our Promised Land, by thousands fold wishes wishful from us, save us scatheless and breed our issue from generation to generation, amen".

Čech has been duke of his land for a long a time. There was peace in his land, nobody thieved, etc. But after Čech’s death, morals hardly worsened.

The most famous Czech emigrants

John Amos Comenius – Jan Amos Komenský

J. A. Comenius was a Moravian teacher, educator and writer. He was the last prelate of Jednota bratřská.

He started to study at Strážnice after his parents and two sisters died. He attended the Latinschool in Přerov, Moravia, where he returned 1614-1618 as a teacher of the school.

He continued his studies in Herborn
Comenius became a pastor at age 24 and led the Brethren into exile when the Protestants were persecuted under the Counter Reformation.

He lived and worked in many different countries in Europe, including Sweden, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Transylvania, the Holy Roman Empire, England, the Netherlands, and Royal Hungary. Comenius took refuge in Leszno in Poland, where he led the gymnasium, then moved to Sweden to work with Queen Christina and the chancellor Axel Oxenstierna.

From 1642 to 1648 he went to Elbing in Polish Royal Prussia, then to England with the aid of Samuel Hartlib, who came originally from Elbing. In 1650 Zsuzsanna Lorántffy, widow of George I Rákóczi, prince of Transylvania, invited him to Sárospatak. Comenius remained there until 1654 as professor in the first Hungarian Protestant college; he wrote some of his most important works there. Comenius returned to Leszno.

During the Northern Wars in 1655, he declared his support for the Protestant Swedish side, for which his house, his manuscripts, and the school’s printing press were burned down by Polish partisans in 1656. From there he took refuge in Amsterdam in the Netherlands, where he died in 1670. For unclear reasons he was buried in Naarden, where his grave can be visited in the mausoleum dedicated to him.

Comenius, his life and teachings, have become better known since the fall of the Iron Curtain. His book, Labyrinth of the World and Paradise of the Heart, is actually a reflection on his life experiences. Other works include Janua Linguarum Reserata and Orbis Sensualium Pictus (World in Pictures) (1657), probably the most renowned and most widely circulated of school textbooks, and the Protestant Hymn songbooks.

According to Cotton Mather, Comenius was asked to be the president of Harvard University, but moved to Sweden instead. He also attempted to design a language in which false statements were inexpressible.
Václav Havel

Václav Havel (born October 5, 1936, in Czechoslovakia) is a Czech playwright, essayist, former dissident and politician. He was the tenth and last President of Czechoslovakia (1989–1992) and the first President of the Czech Republic (1993–2003). He has written over twenty plays and numerous nonfiction works, translated internationally. He has received the US Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Philadelphia Liberty Medal, the Order of Canada, and the Ambassador of Conscience Award. He was also voted fourth in Prospect Magazine’s 2005 global poll of the world’s top 100 intellectuals.

Beginning in the 1960s, his work turned to focus on the politics of Czechoslovakia. After the Prague Spring, he became increasingly active. In 1977, his involvement with the human rights manifesto Charter 77 brought him international fame as the leader of the opposition in Czechoslovakia; it also led to his imprisonment. The 1989 "Velvet Revolution" launched Havel into the presidency. In this role, he led Czechoslovakia and later the Czech Republic to multiparty democracy. His thirteen years in office saw radical change in his nation, including its split with Slovakia, which Havel opposed, its accession into NATO and start of the negotiations for membership in the European Union, which was attained in 2004.
Miloš Forman

Jan Tomáš Forman, (born February 18, 1932), better known as Miloš Forman, is a Czech film director, screenwriter, actor and professor. Two of his films, One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest and Amadeus, are among the most celebrated in the history of film, both garnering him the Academy Award as a director. He was also nominated for The People vs. Larry Flynt.

Forman was born in Čáslav, Czechoslovakia (present-day Czech Republic), the son of Anna Nesvadbová, who ran a summer hotel, and Adolf Forman, a professor. His parents were Protestants; his father was arrested for distributing banned books during the Nazi occupation and died in Buchenwald in 1944, and his mother died in Auschwitz in 1943.

Forman lived with relatives during World War II and later discovered that his biological father was a Jewish architect. After the war, Forman attended King George College public school in the spa town Poděbrady, where his fellow students were Václav Havel and the Mašín brothers. Later on, he studied screenwriting at the Academy of Performing Arts in Prague.

Forman directed several Czech comedies in Czechoslovakia. However, in 1968 when the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies invaded the country to end the Prague Spring, he was in Paris negotiating for the production of his first American film. The Czech studio for which he worked fired him, claiming that he was out of the country illegally. He moved to New York, where he later became a professor of film at Columbia University and cochair (with his former teacher František Daniel) of Columbia’s film division. One of his protégés was the future director James Mangold, whom Forman had advised about scriptwriting.

In spite of initial difficulties, he started directing in his new home country, and achieved success in 1975 with the adaptation of Ken Kesey’s novel One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest, which won five Academy Awards including one for direction. In 1977, he became a naturalized citizen of the United States. Other notable successes have been Amadeus, which won eight Academy Awards, and
The People vs. Larry Flynt, for which he received a Best Director Academy Award Nomination and a Golden Globe win.

Josef Škvorecký

Josef Škvorecký, (born September 27, 1924) in Náchod, Czechoslovakia, now Czech Republic, is a leading contemporary Czech writer and publisher who has spent much of his life in Canada. He and his wife were longtime supporters of Czech dissident writers before the fall of communism in that country. By turns humorous, wise, eloquent and humanistic, Škvorecký’s fiction deals with several themes: the horrors of totalitarianism and repression, the expatriate experience, the miracle of jazz. Škvorecký graduated in 1943 from the Reálné gymnášium in his native Náchod.

During the Second World War, he spent two years as a slave laborer in a German aircraft factory. After the war, he started studying at the Faculty of Medicine of Charles University in Prague. After his first term, he moved to the Faculty of Arts, where he studied English and Philosophy, receiving his Ph.D. in Philosophy in 1951. Between 1952 and 1954, he performed his military service in the Czechoslovak army.

He worked briefly as a teacher, editor and translator during the 1950s. During this time, he finished several novels including The End of the Nylon Age and The Cowards. When they were published in 19561958, they were immediately condemned and banned by the Communist party. His prose style, open ended and improvisational, was an innovation, but this and his democratic ideals were a challenge to the prevailing socialist regime. Škvorecký kept writing, and helped nurture the democratic movement that culminated in the Prague Spring in 1968.
After the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia that year, Škvorecký and his wife, writer and actress Zdena Salivarová, fled to Canada.

In 1971, he and his wife founded 68 Publishers which, over the next twenty years, published banned Czech and Slovak books. The imprint became an important mouthpiece for dissident writers, such as Václav Havel, Milan Kundera, and Ludvík Vaculík, among many others.

**HISTORY OF MIGRATION**

**From the 17th century to the First World War**

Significant wave of emigration followed past the violent political and religious changes, such as the Hussite period and especially after the defeat of the Estates Uprising in 1620 and after the introduction of the Renewed Land Constitution (obnovené zřízení zemské) in 1627.

Another type of relatively massive emigration for economic reasons came as a result of demographic growth and the lack of land in the second half of the 19th century. Czech and Slovak emigrants left the U.S. in particular, but also in Russia and other countries.

Large waves of emigration for religious reasons have brought civil and religious wars 16th and 17th century (e.g., the Jews from Spain, the Czech non-Catholics, Huguenots from France after 1685, religious emigrants from Great Britain to North America, etc.).

The 19th century was a period of mass migration to the U.S., particularly from Ireland, Germany, Italy, Poland and other countries. Mass political exile following the Russian revolution in the years 1918-1923 after the Nazis seized power in Germany in 1933. In particular, the emigration of Jews before the war and the war would have significant implications for the subsequent rise of cultural and scientific in the USA.

**Czechooslovak Legions**

In World War I, many Czechoslovaks had to immigrate to Russia, Italy and France. They had to fight against Germany and they were used as spies. Either they had to control Siberia in Russia. However, due to the evolution of events
they had to immigrate to America and back to Czechoslovakia. By the end of 1918, they joined the Czechoslovak legions in Russia about 61000 soldiers and of these 61 000 soldiers died something about 4500. They were one of the most important squad in Russia. Thanks to those was established a peace.

In 1918 was founded the Czechoslovak Brigade in France which had 9600 soldiers and died 650 Czech legionnaires. Either 60000 soldiers had to immigrate to Italy and had to fight against Czechoslovak soldiers in Austro-Hungarian Army. Three hundred fifty men died there.

In 1929, many Czechoslovak people had to immigrate to the USA, due bad financial situation all over the world. It was mostly businesspersons and traders, who saw hope in the U.S.

Emigration in the Second World War

The first emigration in Czechoslovakia was caused by the occupation of Nazis in 1939. The emigrants were politicians, artists and Jews because of the holocaust.
Lots of them were fighting in foreign forces, and lots of them came back after the war.

One of the famous emigrants from our country was an actor, dramatist and writer Jan Werich, who stayed in the USA with J. Voskovec and Jaroslav Ježek during the Second World War – they did not want to conform with their work to the rules of the war.

Migration in the Czechoslovakia

After the period following the end of World War II (1945–1947) saw assive population movements, both across and within the borders of Czechoslovakia.

Although exact data for the period are not available, it is estimated that over five million people were on the move, including about four million in the Czech lands. The migration losses from the Czech areas in those years amounted to about 2.7 million people. In addition, from 1945 to 1947, around 2.5 million German settlers returned to Germany and Austria. Some 90,000 Hungarians also returned to Hungary from Slovakia, while about 50,000 people were forcefully displaced from Czechoslovakia to Ukraine and other parts of the former USSR.

Conversely, during the period 1954–1950, about 220,000 people of Czech or Slovak origin returned from abroad. These returning migrants headed in particular for the border regions, which had been depopulated by the transfer of Germans.

Another specific wave of postwar immigration struck Czechoslovakia immediately after the war, when some 42,000 people immigrated to Czechoslovakia from Ukraine, nearly 40,000 from the Volynnia region.

The 1948–1989 period

During the 1948–1989 periods, waves of emigration tended to follow political changes in the country. The Communist coup d'état in 1948 resulted in a wave of emigration, while the suppression of the “Prague spring” in 1968 gave rise to another.

During the communist period, over 500,000 people emigrated from Czechoslovakia, mostly in two main waves (after February 1948 and August
1968). This was in turn followed by a new wave of emigration during the period of political liberalization preceding the Prague spring.

The number of emigrants had started to increase gradually since 1964. During the period from 1960 to 1969, about 44,000 people emigrated from Czechoslovakia legally. Most of these people left in 1967, when about 14,000 emigrated. The expected democratization of political life in 1968 had the effect of retarding the emigration process, with the annual number of legal emigrants decreasing slightly to 10,500 people in 1968 and to 9,000 in 1969. The subsequent process of so-called “normalization” brought about a new wave of emigration, as the numbers of emigrants reflected the political expectations of the citizens.

In 1970, about 12,000 people emigrated legally. Later, when the borders were once again more or less closed, the rate of legal emigration slowed down. During the period 1971-1980, a total of nearly 90,000 people emigrated legally. This number fell to just over 30,000 during the period 1981-1990.

The total number of legal emigrants during the whole period from 1970 to 1989 was something under 80,000 people. However, the figure for illegal emigration was undoubtedly higher. The main destinations of legal emigrants from Czechoslovakia during this period were Austria, Germany, Greece and Poland in Europe and the United States and Canada over the Atlantic.

Immigration into the former Czechoslovakia was strictly regulated during the totalitarian period and was relatively low. It consisted mainly of immigration for reasons of family reunion or marriage. The immigrants came principally from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, as well as from Greece and France. In ethnic terms, many of them were of Czech or Slovak origin. During the communist period, several thousand political refugees received asylum in Czechoslovakia, including some 12,000 refugees from Greece who fled during the civil war over the period 1946-1950.

In 1946 and 1947, about 12,000 Bulgarian agricultural workers immigrated and settled in depopulated areas of the former Sudetenland. Another group of around 4,000 Bulgarians arrived in Czechoslovakia in 1957.

The liberalization of political life in the 1960s in the period preceding the Prague spring also resulted in a rise in immigration. During the decade 1960-1969,
approximately 19,000 foreign nationals immigrated to Czechoslovakia, mostly during the years 1966-1968, when over 4,000 people arrived each year.

Following the Soviet invasion, the numbers of immigrants decreased slightly during the years 1969 to 1971 to about 3,000 a year. Immigration rose once again during the period of so-called “normalization” from 1970 to 1979, when the total number of immigrants to Czechoslovakia reached nearly 50,000.

The only time when the influence of migration (in the sense of permanent settlement) on the number and composition of the population of the Czech Republic was significant was during the years immediately following World War II. Apart from that period, the annual numbers of immigrants only represented between five and eight per cent of the population losses due to mortality.

Immigration therefore only accounted for a fraction of one per cent of the total number of inhabitants and did not have a marked influence on the structure or development of demographic processes.

Gypsies, border Poles and Ukrainians, Koreans and Vietnamese

Gypsies went to the Czech Republic from Slovakia because Communists decided that they must live here (it was an attempt to assimilation). Then, they left our country and traveled to Canada because they had thought that they would not work there. But Canadians don't want them because there were moving too many of them. Therefore, they impose visas for Czech Republic, with a view that gypsies will not be able to move there.

Border Poles and Ukrainians were abused because they were very poor and they needed jobs. They were working in the worst conditions and they got always less money than other people did.

Communists invited here workers from Cuba and Vietnam. They could work here in our socialistic country but only sometime. After the time for workers ended, they had to leave our country and went home.

Bibliography
